PROGRESS REPORT

OF

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

IN

COORG,

FOR

1888-89.

By F. B. DICKINSON, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests

WITH A REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AND

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BANGALORE:

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X

No. 1288F, dated Simla, the 21st December 1889.

From—SIR E. C. BUCK, Secretary to the Government India, Revenue and Agricultural Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1319-609, dated 26th August last, forwarding, punctually on the date prescribed for its submission, the Annual Report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1888-89 together with the remarks of the Commissioner and your Resolution thereon.

2. No change took place during the year in the areas of the different classes of forests under the control of the Forest Department. As pointed out by you, the Deputy Conservator was not justified in adding to the area of Reserve tracts in regard to which only the preliminary notifications, proposing to constitute them Reserves, had issued.

The information given in regard to the clearing of boundaries and the erection of boundary marks is scanty, and I am to ask that in future Reports the Government of India may be informed how far the work of demarcation has been completed and the existing boundary marks kept in good order.

3. The Government of India is specially glad to observe that you have drawn attention to the importance of working-plans being prepared for all the Reserved forests. Working-plans are essential to sound Forest management, and their preparation should be expedited as much as possible. At present only 83 square miles out of 863, of which 241 square miles are Reserves, have been subjected to that systematic control which working-plans alone afford.

4. The protection of the forests, although only six cases of offences against the Forest law were taken into Court, is far from satisfactory when the causes for the numerous fires are considered; and the circumstances indicate that more vigorous action on the part of the forest officers and establishments it required. Fire-protection has been very inefficiently carried out The number and extent of fires are reported to have been disastrous, and it appears very doubtful whether the forest establishments have been kept under proper discipline. You suggest that fire-protection may be secured by a system of rewards to the foresters. This, however, is a duty which they are paid to perform, and the first step should be to punish subordinates whose carelessness has led to the occurrence of fires. and to ascertain whether these serious losses to the State are not primarily due to neglect on the part of the superior forest officials to secure efficient precautions. There appear to be grave doubts whether the protecting fire-lines were thoroughly burnt over to the width reported by the Deputy Conservator, in view of the circumstance that while no less than ten fires were caused by the men employed to burn the lines, eight crossed the lines from outside It seems that the inefficiency of members of the establishment was accountable for seven conflagrations, and that more than 32,000 acres were burnt from preventible causes.

The following statement shows the results and cost of fire-protection compared with the previous year —

Year.	Area, in square miles.			Proportion of Failures to area attempted.	Cost.		Proportion of area under Fire-protection to total area of Reserves.
	Attempted.	Failures.	Protected.		Per sq mile protected.	Per acre protected.	
				Per cent	Rs.	Pies	Per cent.
1888 89 .	201	85	116	42	31	9	83
1887 88 ...	201	7	194	3	19	6	83
Increase or decrease in 1888 89-	...	+78	—78	+39	+12	+3	...

5. The information given in regard to grazing is somewhat vague, and I am to suggest that in future Reports the Deputy Conservator should be required to note the areas open to grazing for part of the year or throughout the year, as well as the number of cattle or other animals admitted.

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The causes which check natural reproduction in the Coorg forests would appear to be excessive grazing, fires, or too dense undergrowth, all of which are preventible.

6. The regular plantations were extended by 108 acres, which brought the total area up to 1,428 and not 1,438 acres, as stated in paragraph 28 of the Deputy Conservator's Report, in which cultural operations have been included. The cost of these plantations is excessive, and, unless this can be considerably reduced the Government of India can but concur in the views expressed by you, in paragraph 6 of your letter No. 594—1418, dated 13th April 1889, deprecating the more rapid extension of sandal-wood plantations. It is remarked that thinnings and weedings were carried out over an area of 765 acres at a cost of Rs. 426. I am to point out that the details of revenue and expenditure, as well as the rainfall table, given in the tabular statements on pages 12 to 17 of Mr. Dickinson's Report, appear to serve no useful purpose, and I am to suggest their omission in future. A summary in a few words would seem to be a sufficient substitute for each table. The mention of annas and pies may be dispensed with throughout the whole of the Report.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Departmental Code and prescribed forms, it is remarked that the forms showing outturn and timber accounts are irregularly prepared, and the Government of India desires that in future the requirements of the Code may be complied with and all items of outturn reduced to cubic feet.

The outturn of timber, fuel, &c., is summarised and compared with the previous year as follows:—

Class of Forests.	Timber	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
Reserved Forests.	Cubic feet.	Cart and head loads.	Number.	Rs.
By Government agency	103,777	...	5,818	...
By Purchasers	8,046 (+439 trees).	2,448	228,572	2,691
By Right-holders	...	..	...	.
Free grants	...	...	..	..
Total ...	111,823 (+439 trees).	2,448	234,390	2,691
Protected Forests.				
By Government agency	...	..	...	...
By Purchasers	...	..	...	10
By Right-holders	...	..	...	...
Free grants	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	..	10
Unclassed Forests.				
By Government agency	...	...	...	...
By Purchasers	59 trees	12,515	250	...
By Right-holders	64 „ (+8½ cart-loads).	...	4,025	...
Free grants	...	...	...	...
Total ...	123 trees (+8½ cart-loads).	12,515	4,275	...
GRAND TOTAL in 1888-89 ...	111,823 (+562 trees +8½ cart-loads).	14,963	238,665	2,701
„ „ 1887-88 ...	79,149 (+625 trees + 731 poles).	6,590	222,243	2,231
Increase in 1888-89	32,674	8,373	16,422	470

As indicated in the following statement, many more trees were felled by Government agency than in the previous year .—

	Teak	Other trees.	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1888-89	816	2,011	2,827
1887-88	416	1,323	1,739
Increase in 1888-89	400	688	1,088

Sandal-wood operations for the past five years have realized the following results :—

Year	Quantity brought to depôt.	Sold during the Year		
		Number of Tons	Amount realised.	
			Total.	Per ton
	Tons.		Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	72¼	118¾	35,650	300
1885-86	80½	118½	27,954	236
1886-87	78¾	83	25,935	312
1887-88	79½	74½	24,863	334
1888-89	67¾	67¾	21,995	326

8 The financial results of the year, though showing a proportionate Surplus to gross Revenue smaller than in the previous year, were on the whole satisfactory, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year	Receipts.	Charges	Surplus	Proportion of Surplus to gross Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Per cent
1888-89	1,36,183	80,175	56,008	41
1887-88	1,27,028	72,629	54,399	43
Increase or decrease in 1888-89	−9,155	+7,546	+1,609	—2

9. With the exception of the failure in fire-protection, the results of the year's administration point to fair progress, and the thanks of the Government of India are due to yourself for the special interest shown in Forest business. At the same time I am to call your attention to the many inaccuracies in the Deputy Conservator's record of the year's work, which indicate that the preparation of the Report did not receive that care and attention which His Excellency in Council considers should be given to the compilation of Annual Progress Reports.

Appendix showing the discrepancies noticed in the Coorg Forest Administration Report for 1888-89.

In the list of fires given in paragraph 15 of the Report, it is said that 1,920 acres of the Valambolli Forest were burnt over, whereas in the column of "Remarks" the explanation offered deals with only 860 acres.

In paragraph 28 of the Report, the areas added during the year to "Regular Plantations" are shown as follows :—

Teak	35	acres.
Sandal	38	,,
Fuel	10	,,
Total ...	83	,,

It is also said that the total area of plantations is 1,438 acres, of which 918 acres are teak. These figures do not agree with the entries in Form No. 52, in which it is shown that the areas newly planted were:—

Teak	... 49	acres.
Sandal	... 38	,,
Fuel	... 10	,,
Bamboo	... 11	,,
Total	... 108	,,

From the same Form, it is also observed that the total area of "Regular Plantations" is 1,428, and not 1,438, acres; and that the acreage under teak is 830 and not 918. This latter figure is also entered in paragraph 31 of the Report.

In the statement of stock, which forms an appendix to paragraph 57 of the Report, the total number of logs shown as remaining over from 1887-88 does not tally with the figures given in the similar statement attached to the Report for that year. The difference amounts to 147 logs, and may be shown thus:

	Balance of stock on 31st March 1888. Logs.
In statement given in Report for 1887-88	4,520
In statement given in Report for 1888-89	4,373
Decrease	147

In the statement in paragraph 62, 2,000 wattes (reeds) are shown as having been removed from the Reserved forests by Purchasers, but there is no entry in Form No. 54 to bear this out.

In the summary of the yield of the Reserved forests given in paragraph 67, the outturn of Timber under I*a* does not agree with the corresponding entries in Form No. 54. Further, in the same summary, (*a*) 936 cart-loads of fire-wood are shown under I*b*, while there is no corresponding entry in Form No. 54; and (*b*) the total of bamboos reaches 235,157, whereas a total of 234,390 is shown in Form No. 54.

In paragraph 70, a statement is given purporting to show "Free-grants from Unreserved Forests," but all the entries in this statement are shown in Form No. 54 as produce removed from Unreserved forests by "right-holders," the column for "free-grants" being blank.

FORM NO. 49.

Area of Forests.

The equivalent in square miles of the Arkomale Ghât forest of 2,500 acres is put down as 5 instead of as 4; and, through a similar mistake, the area in square miles of Protected forests is shown as 303 instead of 304.

The proper totals are—

	Square miles.
Reserved forests on 31st March 1889	247
Protected forests on 31st March 1889	304

Forms Nos. 54 and 55, showing the outturn of timber and other minor produce, have not been prepared in accordance with the Forest Department Code. The same remark applies to Form No. 56 (Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Government agency) and Form No. 57 (Abstract showing value of timber and other produce at sale-depôts).

[C. V. P.]

Govt. C. Press, Simla.—No. 765 R. & A. D.—4-1-90.—210.

READ—

Letter No. 279—157, dated the 16th July 1889, from the Commissioner of Coorg, submitting, with remarks, the report on forest administration in Coorg for the year 1888—89, by Mr. F. B. Dickinson, the Deputy Conservator of Forests

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ORDER—No. 1307—609, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH AUGUST 1889.

This report was due in the Chief Commissioner's office on the 1st July 1889, but was not received until the 19th idem; and some further delay was caused by a reference which had to be made regarding certain discrepancies.

2. The questions raised in letter No. 1165 F, dated the 4th December 1888, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, reviewing the report for 1887—88, have been separately taken up in the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 594—1418, dated the 13th April 1889. It may be added here that recent correspondence with the Commissioner seems to show that, except perhaps a few fuel plantations, there are no tracts outside the existing forest reserves which can be dealt with, for the present at any rate, under chapter II of the Forest Act.

3. In paragraph 3 of the report it is stated that the Kattepura, Arkomale and Keepalli forests have been declared reserved forests, and they are included in form No. 49 under that class. Although it has been declared under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, that it is proposed to constitute them reserved forests, no settlement of rights in them has yet been made.

4. The proposals for strengthening the present forest establishment, referred to in paragraph 5 of the Commissioner's letter, have been received. But the Chief Commissioner is disposed to think they may still be deferred until the forest settlement has been completed, and more definite experience has been gained of the working of the Act and subsidiary rules. The Deputy Conservator can meanwhile apply for sanction to the entertainment of temporary establishments, to supplement the permanent staff, when such a measure is absolutely necessary.

5. As remarked by the Commissioner, fires have been disastrous to the forests in the past year. In 1887—88 nearly the whole area of which protection was attempted, was actually protected. But in 1888—89 successful protection extended over only a little more than half of the area in which it was attempted. The Deputy Conservator attributes much of the mischief to incendiarism, the work probably, of *shikaris*, to facilitate their movements in the forests. Mr. Dickinson also thinks that the rule allowing shooting on one rupee licenses may have had a bad effect. The fee has recently been raised to five rupees; but, apart from the question whether a higher rate of fee will reduce the number of applicants for licenses, it is observed that the rule expressly provides that no license shall ordinarily be granted for the first four months of the calendar year, while most of the fires occurred during this period. While admitting that the situation and other circumstances of the forests in Coorg are unfavourable to successful fire protection, the Chief Commissioner cannot but regret the abnormal failure which has been the result of fire protection operations in 1888—89, and which contrasts very unfavourably with that of preceding years. As an immediate consequence of the large proportion of failures, the cost of fire protection rose from Rs. 18—4—5 per square mile in 1887—88 to Rs. 30-15-6. The Chief Commissioner will be prepared to consider proposals for a system of rewards to encourage foresters in checking fires.

6. Nothing was done in surveys during the year, and very little in the preparation of working plans. The Deputy Conservator's attention is drawn to the importance of having working plans prepared for all the reserved forests. At present, so far as the Chief Commissioner is aware, complete plans have been drawn up for only two forests, viz. Nalkeri and Hatgat.

7. The remarks made in the report regarding natural and artificial reproduction do not call for special notice. An area of 83 acres was newly planted up, with teak (35 acres), sandalwood (38 acres) and fuel (10 acres). The total area of plantations now comprises 918 acres of teak, 395 of sandalwood and 125 of fuel.

8. The financial results are on the whole satisfactory. The revenue, Rs. 1,36,183, exceeded the estimates by Rs. 12,183, and the income of the preceding year by Rs. 9,155. On the other hand the expenditure, Rs. 80,175, exceeded that of 1887—88 by Rs. 7,546. The surplus of income over expenditure was Rs. 56,008 against Rs. 54,399 in 1887—88.

J. A. CRAWFORD

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 279—157.

COORG COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Dated 16th July 1889.

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit the progress report of forest administration in Coorg for the year 1888—89, which has been submitted by the Deputy Conservator of forests. The report is a little late, having reached this office on the 9th instant.

2. The figures have been revised, so far as they relate to forest revenue realized through this office. Return form No. 60 has been returned to the Deputy Conservator for amendment in one particular.

3. In paragraph 1 of the Chief Commissioner's *review of the forest report for 1887—88, it was remarked that the draft rules, which had been prepared for issue under the Indian Forest Act VII of 1878, were under reference to this office. The rules were subsequently passed and embodied in thirteen notifications, which were published under date 1st September 1888.

*Dated 29th August 1888.

4. The area of the reserved forests is reported by the Deputy Conservator to have increased from 1,54,038 to 1,57,923 acres, being an excess of 3,885 acres. This result is arrived at by the inclusion of the Kattepura, Arkomalle and Keepalli forests. These forests however have not been constituted as reserved forests, pending the forest settlement which has not yet reached them.

5. In paragraph 5 of last year's review the Chief Commissioner offered to consider any recommendation submitted for strengthening the present forest establishment. Proposals for this purpose, though mainly directed to the object of converting the existing temporary establishment into the permanent establishment, were submitted in my letter No. 795—288, dated 7th March 1889.

6. The past year has been a disastrous one to the forests from forest fires, resulting, as Mr. Dickinson remarks, in the complete destruction of some of the reserves. The Deputy Conservator attributes these fires largely to incendiarism. They have, it seems, originated generally within the reserves and have not been carried to them from outside. The Deputy Conservator refers to the abuses practised by native *shikaries* and others who, whether with or without licenses, enter the forests to shoot game, &c. I have recently submitted a proposal of the Deputy Conservator to raise the license rate to Rs. 5, and to prohibit admission to the forests on any plea during the hot months. It appears that these acts of trespass have not been detected except in one or two instances, the forest officials being, it is said, in sympathy too often with the wrong-doers. All Coorgs are allowed to bear arms, and it is their favourite pastime. I have instructed the patels of villages to aid the forest officers in bringing offences of this nature to light, and if, on conviction of the culprits, a part of the fine was awarded to the informer, the evil would no doubt soon abate.

7. As regards fire protection I venture to think that better results would be shown, if a system of rewards could be devised, by which the foresters who succeeded in keeping out fires should receive recognition in the shape of a small money reward. This measure may be justified on the ground of the special difficulties in guarding the forests in Coorg. As the Deputy Conservator points out the reserves are surrounded by villages, and in the dry season the greatest vigilance is required. Small rewards would be effectual no doubt in promoting that degree of vigilance. The money would be well expended, if successful, for the loss to Government annually from these fires is necessarily considerable.

8. The Deputy Conservator observes that the withdrawal of the South Coorg ranger from his duties while in attendance on the forest settlement officer contributed in some measure to weaken the force at the Deputy Conservator's disposal. I have ascertained that the ranger was with the forest settlement officer 18 days during the latter part of February and 13 days in March.. This was a critical time owing to the unusual dryness of the season, and it is not quite obvious why the ranger should have found it necessary to attend the forest settlement officer's camp except for a day or two at the hearing of claims.

9. The Deputy Conservator is able to report steady progress in forest income. The revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 12,183, of which a good proportion was contributed from sandalwood, the price of which rose considerably at the time of the sales. There was an increase of Rs. 9,155 from receipts of all kinds. On the other hand the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 7,546.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

TREDWAY G. CLARKE,

Commissioner.

PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN COORG,

FOR

1888–89.

———:o:———

The Coorg forest division was under my charge the whole year.

2. Rules were sanctioned under Act VII of 1878, and are now in force.

CHAPTER I.

Areas and Boundaries.

3. The Kattepura forest, 585 acres, the Arakomale and the Keepalli were declared reserved forests. Claims to rights in them have yet to be settled.

No deductions were made during the year.

4. The area of reserved forests now stands at 1,57,923 acres or 248 square miles as against 1,54,038 or 241 square miles on the 1st April 1888.

5. The area of protected forests remains the same as last year.

6. The boundary lines of the eastern forests were cleared. Eight boundary stones have been carried to their sites. Much difficulty was found in getting carts to take them.

In the Nalkeri forest a portion of the boundary was marked with large ditches, 3 feet wide, 3 feet deep and 10 feet long, at intervals of about a furlong. It is intended to erect wooden posts on the side of these ditches.

CHAPTER II.

Surveys and Working Plans.

7. *Surveys.*—No survey work was done during the year. It was not found possible to procure a good surveyor to complete the few corrections to be made in the ghat forest boundary survey.

8. *Working Plans.*—The descriptive account of the compartments of Mawkal forest was prepared by the South Coorg forest ranger, but the working plan was not completed during the year owing to want of time, partly due to the Deputy Conservator's absence for two months to study the system of fire protection in the Central Province.

CHAPTER III.

9. The establishment was as follows :—

1	Deputy Conservator.
2	Rangers.
13	Foresters.
73	Guards.
1	Head Clerk.
2	Clerks.
1	Munshi.
1	Junardar.
3	Peons.
1	Lascar.

Temporary establishment.

1	Probationer.
2	Rangers.
2	Foresters.
10	Mutsaddies.
13	Guards.
1	Clerk.

10. Instead of the probationer who resigned his appointment in April 1888, a temporary ranger on Rs. 40 per mensem was appointed to take charge of the Kutompolle teak plantations and adjoining forests.

11. Proposals were made in February to increase the permanent staff by taking in most of temporary hands as then shown: the increase is much needed. The increase in the revenue also warrants such increase of establishment.

(2). *General Protection.*

12. Only six cases were prosecuted, four of which were convicted, two including one of previous year's were acquitted, and one is pending.

13. It is much to be regretted that more cases of trespass and shooting without license are not discovered. Many offences of trespass are not brought to light by the foresters and guards, both on account of their carelessness and sympathy with the offenders.

(3) *Forest Fires.*

14. It was the worst year for fires known for many years, owing to the failure of the late rains and long continuance of the dry east winds. The *shikaries* and jungle men took advantage to burn as much as possible. The fire-lines were well burnt without accident, except in Nalkeri, where owing to careless burning of an inner line a bit of 1,513 acres was burnt.

In the early part of March strong east winds prevailed, and fires were lighted in all directions, probably by *shikaries* wishing to clear the jungles in order to be able to get about better. Unfortunately the South Coorg ranger was new to the work and also had to attend the settlement officer's camp.

Unfortunately the very worst time happened to be during the Chief Commissioner's short visit to Mercara in March, and the Deputy Conservator went to meet him. The winds at that time were so strong that the mischief was done in a few days. A good deal of carelessness and want of preparedness was displayed by some of the foresters. For instance the Mawkal forester, who also has the north Arkeri forest under his charge with a head-guard to help, when fire occurred in Mawkal, took the head-guard away from his special charge to help him to put the fire out in Mawkal. In the meanwhile fire was put into the north Arkeri forest in two or three places, and when the head-guard returned he found half of his charge burnt, and was only able to save a small portion of it.

It is thought the rule allowing shooting on rupee one licenses had something to do with the large number of fires that occurred. Before this rule persons were not allowed to *shikar*; and although *shikars* did take place occasionally a considerable check was kept on them. Now the people probably think they will all get licenses, and accordingly burn the forests to get rid of undergrowth and facilitate hunting.

The only way to insure protection in a bad year will be by further subdividing the forest by interior fire-lines and by further increasing the watching staff.

Even with the increased watching establishment put on this year we had not so many as are employed in the Chanda forests, and we really require more; because, as has already been shown, the conditions are more unfavourable in Coorg, owing to the number of *shikaries* in Coorg, who look upon it as a sort of right that they should be allowed to hunt in the forests. Also the numbers of Kurubars employed by planters and land-holders adjoining the forests, whose custom is to roam about the forests looking for roots, setting snares and so on, and whose great wish it is to have the forests burnt. Some of these people have old flint locks, with which they sneak into the forest. The Coorg officials themselves set a bad example by *shikaring* in the forests without permission, and it has been difficult to get satisfactory evidence against them.

15. List of fires with their causes is herewith appended.

No.	Name of forests.	Acres.	Remarks.
	ANEKADU LARGE TEAK PLANTATION.	15¼	Forester reports that some unknown person set fire in the centre of the plantation on the 18th January 1889, but the damage done was not great, as only the cut grass and shrubs got burnt.
			Ranger thinks that some sportsmen must have kindled this fire in the centre of the plantation, as none of the fire-lines were burnt at the time.
	ANEKADU FOREST BELOW BALAGODE KERE.	11½	Forester reports that on the 15th February 1889, when burning the eastern fire line, fire broke into lantana jungle adjoining the line and burnt nearly 10 acres, and the ranger states that he inspected the spot and found that the place was thick lantanna jungle which alone got burnt.
	ANEKADU FOREST ABBOOR COPLU.	1½	Anekadu forester reports that on going to the Oosacote Tittoo line he saw smoke rising at Abboor Coplu, on reaching this place he found two of the fire guards putting out the fire. 1½ acre got burnt
	ATTOOR FOREST BASWANA ATTOOR	23½	Anekadu forester reports that on the 28th March 1889 Baswana Attoor *urudve* was burning: his guards seeing this at once came to Anekadu forester's house and took 4 coolies with them to the spot, and tried to put out the fire which had crept into the Attoor forest and burnt 23½ acres; at the time the forester was at Bactan Cote on duty, and was told of it on his return. The ranger states that he inspected the place and found that fire broke in from the *urudve*.
	ATTOOR FOREST MADAPUR PLANTATION	218	Forester reports that on the 7th March 1889 guard Maria informed him that there was fire near Hurlikal plantation and Mangalur *urudve*. The forester on hearing this at once proceeded to the place with 10 coolies and attempted to put the fire out; before he could succeed about 217 acres of jungle was burnt, including the Madapur plantation, and 78 acres near Honne Gowdanagundi got burnt.
	DO. BIT NEAR HONNE-GOWDANAGUNDI.	78½	Forester is of opinion that some unknown person had set this fire.
	ATTOOR FOREST SUNNAKAL MANTI AND TEAK PLANTATION.	32	Anekadu forester reports that the eastern fire line, guards (Sidda and Hanuma) found on the 9th March 1889, while on their beat, that some unknown person had set fire on the night of the 8th and burnt about 32 acres.
			No observation by the ranger.
	ATTOOR FOREST, WESTWARDS BELOW THE KALLOOR BETTA.	73	Forwards forester's report, stating that on the 15th March 1889 he was informed by the fire guards that fire had broken out at Kallooparc, below Kallur Betta, whither he proceeded at 4 o'clock and put the fire out with the aid of 7 coolies. On examining into the cause of the fire, he found that fire had crossed the fire-line from the Hadre *urudve*. The jungle burnt is rocky land containing decayed bamboos.
			Deputy Conservator's order.—That lines at slope places should be made broader.
	ANEKADU MAIDAN TEAK PLANTATION	10	Forwards Anekadu forester's report stating that on the 15th April 1889 he saw smoke rising at the large teak plantation when he was engaged in numbering the timber felled for sleepers, and that he and the guards attempted to put this fire out, but their efforts were in vain, as the wind was very strong and blew all sides and burnt a large area; this fire broke out from the bandy road on the side of the large teak plantation.
	DO. SANDAL	2	
	DO. JUNGLE BETWEEN ABOVE.	319	
			Forester is of opinion that some ryots, through malice for not allowing their cattle to graze in the forests and shooting, must have set fire.
	BACTAN COTE ...	25	Anekadu forester reports that on the 12th April 1889 he saw fire burning at the side of the old line of the new jungle, and put the fire out with the aid of guard Ranojee and Siddappa, and thinks that some unknown person had set the fire.

No.	Name of forests.	Acres.	Remarks.
	Dubare Hesrugane Betta and from Bairanahalla to Ammale Hadlu Santedare.	3,360	Reports that fire came on the 15th March 1889 from the adjoining Maldare forest to the Hesrugane Betta, and burnt the jungles from Bairanahalla to the Santedare at Ammale Hadlu. The forester reports that owing to the Karinoosoor Kande line was not burnt, the fire so crossed. Note.—This fire did not come from the Maldare side but originated in Dubare.
	Malambi Betta ...	6½	Reports that Kargodu forester states in his report that as soon as he heard that the fire was burning near the Malambi Betta on the 25th February 1889 he went there and quenched the fire, that on inspecting he found that the fire arose from the temple which was also on fire.
	Malambi forest ...	170½	Forwards Kargodu forester's report stating that he having heard on the 11th March 1889 that the fire had attacked the Alur forest he took some villagers of the Hithlukeri and put out the fire; that in the meanwhile he saw the fire that had attacked the Malambi forest, he took some coolies from Baswanahalli in order to put out the fire; that when he arrived at the spot he saw the temporary guards and permanent guard Ranga were putting out the fire with the aid of some men of Malambi village. That he also joined them with the men he had taken, but the attempts were in vain, till the evening of the day the fire being fierce owing to the jungle not having been burnt for the last 10 years. That on the night of that day the forester with all the above men made a line and burnt up to the fire. That in the meanwhile the above-said area, half of the 6 logs as well as 3 logs in full prepared at Kottikatte Karre, had been burnt.
	Alur forest ...	144½	
	Ganagoor forest near Doddakallu ...	174	
	Ganagoor forest Boodihare ...	200	
	Hurlikal Sandal and teak plantation Hebbedaruhalla.	8	Reports that as per Deputy Conservator's orders he attempted to burn the lantana between Hurlikal and Bakka plantations on the 26th January 1889, that a dried matti tree in the middle of the lantana bush was burning, that sparks flew were blown from that tree by strong wind in the day time when the sun was strong, that the whole of Hurlikal sandal and teak plantations as well as 8 acres in Hebbedaru halla were burnt. Note.—The Hurlikal plantation was not properly protected owing to the inattention to orders on the part of the ranger.
	Gandadagundi plantation.	¼	Reports that on the 4th March 1889 the fire came from the lantana bush in the compound of Mr. Martin's bungalow at Fraserpet to the hedge of the Gandadagundi plantation, that when he saw it he took at once his guards and the sawers and put out the fire. The corner of the plantation was burnt, but only the leaves of the plants were dried and that the plants will throw out fresh shoots during the monsoon.
	Bakka plantation ...	23	Reports that on the night of the 4th March 1889 some unknown persons through malice set fire to the Bakka plantation, that there was no fire around the plantation in the day time, that only the grass in the plantation was burnt but not the lantana which was also there.
	Madapur Maidan plantation.	60	Reports that on the 7th March 1889 a dindiga tree was on fire at Boodihalla in the Attur forest, which crossed and attacked lantana bushes which were near it, that by a strong wind then blowing the fire scattered abroad the maidan plantation and burnt the maidan plantation 60 acres, that on his inspecting he found that the fire had come to the dindiga tree from the *urudve* at Gandebaswana Halli.
	South of Ammemanti Yedavnad forest.	80	Reports that he received a report from the Yedavanad Mutsaddy stating that on the 26th March 1889 somebody had set fire to the forest and that 80 acres were burnt, that on the inspection of the Mutsaddy it was found that the fire did not cross the line burning. The ranger also reports that he had inspected the fire line after it was burnt and had found no blocks, or any piece of burning wood was left there.

No.	Name of forests.	Acres.	Remarks
	GOODOOGOOR BETTA YEDAVNAD FOREST.	60	Forwards Yedavnad forest mutsaddy's report stating that on the 11th April 1889 the fire attacked Goodoogoor Betta and burnt 60 acres, that the mutsaddy put out the fire.
	ADALUR IN DO' ...	145	That on the same day another fire broke out at Adaloor and burnt 145 acres, that this fire was put out by 3 fire guards who were employed in that direction.
			The Deputy Conservator's orders:— The watching guards do not remain after 6 o'clock in the evening, they go away to their houses: this is against the orders the ranger should make arrangements to make the guards watch during the night time also.
	FOOT-PATH LEADING TO YELUSAVIRSHIME FROM HEREKERE.	5½	Forwards report of head-guard of Herekere stating that on the 27th March 1889 some passengers, while travelling from Herekere to Yelsavirashime, through Handikanuve path, might have thrown fire at the sides of the jungles, and consequently the jungle was burnt. Reports also that the fire guards were not employed at that time.
	NALKERI FOREST, DONEU SARATI KATTE MOTTE.	1,513	Nalkeri forester reports that when the mutsaddy was burning the middle line at the side of Moorkal on the 24th January 1889, the fire from Mysore forest crossed the frontier line, when it was discovered the mutsaddy and coolies put out the fire, that in the meanwhile 15 acres were already burnt. That another fire broke out from middle line on the same date when burning, and went on burning the jungle along the Dodda Ramanjee Kola as far as Katte Motte. The ranger remarks that it was through the carelessness of the men who were burning the middle line that the fire became so extensive. The men were fined 8 annas each.
	PUJEKAL	32¾	Forwards Nalkeri forester's report stating that while burning the line at the side of Nagarholay on the 24th January 1889, the fire crossed the frontier line and had burnt the marginally noted areas before it was quenched This was due to the lines not having been burnt soon enough, for which the forester was to blame.
	NOOCHUKAL'	576	
	VALAMBALLI TRISANDI KATTE SAGADE MUNDE	1,920	Forwards Nalkeri forester's report stating that on the 11th March 1889, somebody set fire to the Hadlu below the old path at Valamballi Padusari gaddenette and the vicinity of Kanuve kerré
			That by the time of quenching the fire nearly 800 acres had been burnt.
			That another fire broke out at Sagade Munde Halla on the 4th of April 1889, and burnt nearly 60 acres. The forester reports that some unknown persons might have put the fire. The ranger measured the places burnt and submitted a measurement list.
			It seemed to me the Yerwar coolies living in the forest were to blame for this fire as it was near their houses, and they were accordingly fined.
	ALAMBALLI TODU GONIGADDE.	49	Nalkeri forester reports that on the 28th March 1889, some persons set fire to the jungle below the Gonigadde Hadlu, that by the time it was put out the fire crossed the jungle south of Gonigadde and burnt nearly 100 acres between Valamballi stream and Narri Todu. The ranger reports that fire guards Marl and Masti are to blame for not giving the information in time, and consequently more area was burnt.
	MALDARE SONDE-HOSSUR BETTA AND KALLU-PARE BETTA.	1,527	Forwards Maldare forester's reports stating that while burning the Devammachi eastern line on the 4th February 1889 the fire flew away to the Nandi tree, when that Nandi was attacked by fire a strong wind then blowing brought the fire to the Sonde Hossur Betta.
			That on the 8th March 1889 another fire broke out at Kallupare Betta put by somebody.

No.	Name of forests.	Acres.	Remarks.
	Mavathoor Tittoo Kappina Mante Beemanare Mante.	480	Maldare forester reports that on the 6th March 1889 the fire broke out at Mavathoor Tittoo, and burnt nearly 200 acres. That another fire broke out on the 11th March 1889 at Kappina Mante, Beemanare Mante and Bendekerri Mante of the Devammachi forest, and burnt nearly 200 acres. The forester reports that he put out the fire by the aid of 31 coolies. The ranger reports that this fire came from Hasaroogane Betta of the North Dubare.
	Hasaroogane Betta ...	406	Reports that the fire crossed from North Dubare, and burnt the jungle on the 6th March 1889.
	Gaddige Betta ...	440	Maldare forester reports that while burning the eastern line of Gaddige Betta the fire crossed the line and burnt the jungle on the 4th February 1889.
	Adboor Betta ...	1,272¾	Maldare forester reports that the fire came from the Tittimatti forest on the 9th March, and burnt the area before quenching it.
	South Arkere Baswanakatte Tittoo.	6	Forwards Arkeri forest mutsaddy's report stating that on the 3rd February 1889 somebody set fire to Baswanakatte Tittoo, and burnt the area as well as 1 teak and 3 honne logs. Reports that the fire was put out on the next day.
	South Arkere forest Ganagur, Kistur, Hebbanakuppe, &c.	800	Forwards Arkeri forest mutsaddy's report stating that on the 4th March 1889, the fire broke out in three different places and burnt the area. Reports that the forest mutsaddy had gone away without leave on that day and returned on the 7th, and by that time almost all the jungle was burnt.
	South Arkere forest.	18,223	Arkeri mutsaddy reports that on the 7th March 1889 the fire crossed from north Arkeri forest and burt the whole of the jungle, except Basawanakere Tittoo and Tavarakere Tittoo. Reports that 8 matti, 1 beté, 1 teak and 7 honne logs at Lalpura Tittoo and 1 matti log at Ganagur Tittoo were also burnt. States that only 37½ acres of the forest is remaining unburnt.
	North Arkere Hunsekatte.	200	Forwards Tittimatti forester's report stating that he finished burning work of the eastern line on the 25th January 1889, and that on the 26th he went to look over the line, when he saw smoke near Hunsekatte, and at once he went with head-guard and 9 coolies and put out the fire, that by that time 200 acres were burnt. The ranger reports that the fire crossed from the line burning, and that it was due to the carelessness of the Daffedar
	Mawkal forest Mawkal Betta Coupe.	¼	Reports that on the night of the 25th January 1889 fire guard Mara and some coolies were burning the eastern line of the Mawkal forest, that the fire crossed the line and caught hold of the bamboo bush near it and burnt the area.
	Mawkal forest ...	8,281	Forwards Tittimatti forester's report stating that at about 5 o'clock P. M. on the 5th March 1889 somebody set fire to Vanekekandi, (the tri-junction of Maldare, Devammachi and Mawkal forest), that although the smoke appeared at that time he could not make out where that smoke was, but that he found the spot on the next day and attempted to put the fire but without success, that on the 7th he quenched the fire at Mavathoor bridge, that on the 8th the forester ordered the head-guard and the guards to stop the fire and came to his station, that the head-guard and the guard did not put out the fire, that consequently the forester attempted to put out the fire, but in the meanwhile fires had also broken at Tattalli, Maroor Tittoo in the Arkeri forests, that the forester attempted also to put out these fires by making opposite lines from Maroor coffee estate to Mawkal Coupe on the 9th, that on the next day somebody set fire along Mawkal Betta and thus the fires on all sides were most powerful which could not be put out, and that consequently the whole of Mawkal and Arkeri forests were burnt.

No.	Name of forests.	Acres.	Remarks.
	HATGAT FOREST AGASAGETTE TITTOO.	37½	Forwards Hatgat forester's report stating that while burning the fire-line from Agasagette Tittoo to Nalkeri boundary on the 5th February 1889, the fire crossed the line and burnt the jungle.
	HATGAT FOREST ULIKOLA.	9,600	Hatgat forester reports somebody put fire to Ulikola, the jungle in Hatgat forest, on the 7th March 1889; that the forester attempted to put out the fire, but could not; the fire burnt the whole of the jungle to the north of the path leading from Markal to Karmad. Reports that the same fire also burnt the Karmad forest.
	KARMAD SANDAL PLANTATION OF 1881.	11¼	Forwards Karmad mutsaddy's report stating that while burning the line round the plantation, the fire crossed the line and burnt the area on the 4th February 1889. Reports that the line made by the mutsaddy was only 6 feet broad. The Deputy Conservator's orders.—In future the grass will be cut in 20' on the southern side of the plantation and all trees cleared off, the cut grass to be spread in the line when dry enough. Orders had been given in previous years, but the forester neglected them.
	KARMAD MARKAL ..	1,000	Forwards Karmad mutsaddy's report stating that the fire had attacked the Hatgat forest, extended to the forest up to the Mallur river, and burnt them on the 7th March 1889, that on the 11th somebody set fire near Kantur Tittoo, and about a mile of jungle from Kantur Tittoo to Kallahalla was burnt.
		4,000	That on the 15th March 1889 the forester saw an attack of fire on the Hadlu south of Irumani Tittoo. That by the time of collecting men and putting out the fire, the fire had burnt the jungle between the large teak plantation, Goragodlu Hadlu and Palada Tittoo, and also the Irumani teak plantation.
	NAVILUGADDE ...	150	Karmad mutsaddy reports that fire broke out at the jungle westward of Navilugadde on the 18th March 1889, that the mutsaddy put out the fire, that in the meanwhile 150 acres had been burnt. Ranger states that the unburnt portions are 200 acres as follows:—the jungle between Goragodlu Hadlu and Kalhalla cart tract, another piece between Kachotte Koplu, Navilugadde and Kottur Trisandikatte.
	TEAK PLANTATION EAST AND WEST TO THE BUNGALOW.	11⅛	Reports that on the 22nd and 24th January 1889 the fire broke out accidentally at the road side and burnt the area when the ranger was absent on leave in the plantation, that his mutsaddy put out the fire. NOTE.—The ranger was to blame as he did not clear the line of dead trees fallen across it, which he was ordered to do.
	KUTOMTOLLE TEAK PLANTATION, ROAD SIDE	1 16	Reports that on the midday of the 16th May 1889 a lightening struck a dried standing tree by the side of the plantation, 50 yards from the road side, that this accidental fire burnt this area.
	MERCARA FUEL PLANTATION. RAGHAVA CHARRY'S BIT.	1½	Reports that on the night of the 5th March 1889 some travellers put fire to the bit; that as soon as he saw it he went with some coolies and put out the fire.
	NEERU COLLI PAISARI.	4	Reports that on the 11th April 1889 some unknown persons put fire to Raghavacharry's and Hussen Saib's bits, that by the time of his starting to put out the fire, the fire passed to Neerucolli and burnt 4 acres.

From this list it will be seen that the number of fires put in was very large, perhaps not larger than usual, but the very dry state of the forests and the continued high winds made them much more difficult to put out than usual.

The conduct of the Tittimatti forester was most blamable, for he put the head-guard in charge of part of the forest under him, and then directly fire occurred in the other part he took the head-guard from his proper charge and sent him to put out the fire in another part. In the meanwhile fire was lighted in the head guard's particular charge, and when he came back to it he found it had got too much head to stop.

The South Arkeri mutsaddy went off without leave at the most critical time during which his forest was lighted and burnt through, for this he has been suspended until some minor post is vacant.

The Deputy Conservator went to the Central Provinces to study the system of fire protection practised there. The method was found to be a more expensive one than that hitherto pursued in Coorg, in that lines are fully cleared to 40 feet in width and the grass cut on them, whereas in Coorg narrow parallel lines, 10 feet broad, at a varying distance of 100 to 250 feet from each other, are cleared and the space between them is burnt. In the Central Province, after the 40 feet line has been burnt, the jungle outside the reserve is burnt off. This cannot be done in Coorg on account of the private property, coffee estates, &c, surrounding the forests, so that the double line system must be retained, the inner line being made broader.

It is evident too that the Coorg forests are very differently situated to those in the Central Province. Here the forests lie between the Coorg and Mysore villages between which there is constant communication, making it a most difficult business to prevent trespass. In the Central Provinces most of the reserves are situated in out of the way places, where there is a very scanty population, and that small population more or less under the control of the Forest Department. Here in Coorg every ryot has a gun and goes *shikaring*, and does his best to evade authority by hunting in the reserves. It is quite different in the Central Province. It is therefore not possible to compare the two.

This year the lines were well burnt, and none of the numerous fires were proved to have come from outside, but were nearly all lighted by individuals inside. This goes on from year to year, but in an ordinary year the fires are put out. This year, however, owing to the very dry state of the forests and the continued high winds, some of the forests got completely burnt.

The worst fires took place while the Deputy Conservator was at Mercara with the Chief Commissioner, otherwise it is possible better sustained efforts to stop the fires might have been made. As has been noticed elsewhere, the South Coorg ranger was perfectly new to the work, and had besides to attend the forest settlement officer's camp. But even taking this into consideration there was a want of energy noticeable about him, which is to be regretted.

16. Of 1,28,634 acres attempted only 73,946 acres were protected, or 57 per cent.

17. The cost of protection was Rs. 3,576, i. e. Rs. 30—15—6 per square mile or pies 9·28 per acre, as against Rs. 18—4—5 per square mile last year. The number of guards was increased from 78 to 103, but it will be advisable to still further increase the number and further sub-divide the forests by inner fire-lines.

18. All the *urudves* and most of the unoccupied waste jungle land was burnt. The fires in the lantana covered land in North Coorg were particularly severe, and in one instance sparks flew a long distance from the fire, and catching a dry log in the reserve set this alight and burnt a small sandal plantation near it, although this had been protected with a special fire-line. This fire-line had not been made the width ordered, for which disobedience of orders the ranger and forester were punished.

Note.—None of the ghat forests were burnt.

(4). *Grazing and fencing.*

19. Grazing licenses were given to graze in some of the forests in Yelsavirashime.

Licenses were also given to some planters to graze ryots' cattle in the reserves who claim right to graze.

The revenue derived from this source is detailed below :—

Head II. d. Grazing, 1888—89.

Pound-keeper's pay credited to revenue	259	1	0
Mr. Chisholm to graze 200 head of cattle in Dubare and Devammachi forests ...	150	0	0
Mr. Sprott to do 360 do in Yedavanad and Gadinad	185	0	0
Mr. Aynsley to do 160 do in Anekadu	45	0	0
Mr. Parsons to do and cut grass in Abboor Hadlu	60	0	0
Kad Baswiah to graze 16 head of cattle in Attoor	16	8	0
Holageri—cutting and removing grass	23	0	0
Hurlikal do do	3	0	0
Bakka do do	7	0	0
Gandadgundi do do	25	0	0
Kargodu do do	102	10	0
Anekadu——forest grazing	115	0	0
Arkeré do	121	2	0
Tittimatti Mawkal do	128	2	0
Yedavanad do	42	12	0
Maldare do	64	12	0
Mercara—cutting and removing grass	24	8	0
Devammachi—from A. Carambiah	90	8	0
Total.....	* 1,462	15	0

* The figures under this head in form No. 58 include Rs. 6 on account of 1887—88.

20. Grazing was given free to 1,400 Amrut Mahal and 1,008 public cattle belonging to the Mysore and Madras Governments, respectively, for 1½ months.

21. The number of ryots' cattle grazing in the reserved forests during the monsoon, according to the ranger's returns, were as follows :—

Tittimatti	527
Maldare	497
Karnad	1,089
	2,113

22. Now that the grazing claims have been settled in most of the forests the question will be simpler. It will not be practicable to close the forests altogether to grazing, but a fair price will be levied for grazing except from those to whom the right has been adjudged.

23. As some grazing rights have been allowed in the reserved forests, it will be necessary to issue rules for the regulation of such grazing, the settlement being silent on this point, merely laying down that so many cattle may be grazed under such regulations as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

24. In some cases the settlement officer has given decisions in excess of the numbers heretofore grazed, and measures are being taken to have these decisions revised.

(5). *Natural Production.*

25. Owing to the dense growth of the large bamboo which is now every year getting thicker in the western portions of the deciduous forests, reproduction of tree plants is almost at a standstill in those portions. In the portions where fellings have been made, something was done to weed them, but not nearly sufficient in spite of repeated orders, but more was done than in previous years.

26. In the eastern portions reproduction has been satisfactory, especially in those portions where protection from fire has been fairly successful for some years.

Especially on the eastern portions of Hatgat, which the heavy annual grazing by the Amrat Mahal cattle and yearly fires had brought into a deplorable state, the regulation of the grazing and protection from fire for even two years has had beneficial effects. The extensive fires this year have thrown back the growth of plants in those portions burnt 3 or 4 years' time, and have done great damage in that respect.

27. In the forests in Nanjarajapatna and Mercara portions are so heavily grazed as to arrest reproduction altogether, whilst other portions are covered with a dense growth of lantana, which equally stops reproduction. A block of about 1,000 acres has been closed to grazing for the last two years, but the soil has not recovered the severe battering down it had been subject to, and some years of rest must elapse before much improvement is visible.

(6) *Artificial Reproduction.*

28. The areas newly planted were as follows :—

Teak	..	..	35 acres.
Sandal	..	..	38 „
Fuel	..	..	10 „

The total area of plantations is 1,438 acres, of which 918 acres are teak, 395 acres sandal, and 125 acres fuel.

29. At Kutompolle 30 acres were planted, and 40 acres felled for planting in the coming monsoon. Owing to an error of judgment on the part of the Superintendent, there was again an insufficiency of nursery plants, and portions of the previous year's planting, which ought to have been supplied, had to be left unsupplied. The caterpillars did great damage to the plantation, as they made two invasions, one at the beginning of the monsoon, and again after the monsoon, clearing the leaves off both times and in some instances killing the top shoot. This stopped growth in a great measure and induced the growth of bayonet tops which had to be pruned.

The cost of works per acre at Kutompolle was for new work Rs. 30—2—9, and old work Rs. 4—14—2. The reduction is owing to the work having been conducted by a native ranger, whose pay was credited to B. I. c. Crediting his pay proportionately to each work the expenditure would be Rs. 36—13—8 and Rs. 5—5— 8 respectively for new and old work per acre.

30. No other new clearings were planted with teak, except about 2 acres at Herekerè. But the vacancies in clearings in the Anekadu and Attoor forests were supplied. Some of the portions of the Karmad teak plantation were weeded in lines, and all the other teak plantations were weeded except Hanacadu where the plants are sufficiently large to do without weeding for a year.

31. The total cost of teak plantations in Coorg to date has been Rs. 80,009 on 918 acres, or Rs. 87—2—5 per acre.

32. An area of 11 acres of bamboo-seeded land was sown in patches, but the result was not very good, owing to the luxuriant growth of young bamboos, which quickly covered up the sown patches and was not cut down frequently enough : orders have been issued to try the experiment again to sow earlier, and to weed more frequently. But as the growth of young bamboo is getting too much head, it will probably not be advisable to continue it after this year, unless the bamboo seeds in new areas. No general seeding has taken place for the last three years.

Sandal Plantations.

33. Extensions were made to the plantations in North Coorg as follows :—

Gangwara	..	..	..	12 acres.
Herekerè	..	..	..	12 „
Kargodu	..	..	..	8 „
Hurlikal	..	..	..	..
Gandadagundi		..	..	6 „

In the Gangwara, Kargodu and Herekerè, half the area was planted with surplus plants from last year's sowings, and the rest sown in lines. At Gangwara

the seed was much eaten by monkeys, and consequently there are hardly sufficient plants to stock the area, and none for planting out into the next clearing.

The area at Gandadagundi was sown.

34. Fire got into the Hurlikal plantation owing to the negligence of the ranger, and seriously injured it. The place is surrounded by lantana scrub, which this year became very inflammable. The ranger unfortunately did not carry out the orders for its protection; consequently fire came in from the adjoining village forests.

35. The following new areas were got ready for planting in the coming monsoon:—

Gangwara	.. ..	12 acres.
Kargodu	.. ..	16 „
Herekerè	.. ..	16 „
Banavara	.. ..	6 „
	Total....	50 „

36. All the plantations were weeded, and most of them supplied when there were vacancies. In some of the plantations where grass is heavy the small plants were dug round with beneficial results.

The fence of Bambucadu was completed, and the plants now not being so browsed by deer are beginning to grow up. Portions of this plantation that had been almost exterminated by the deer are about to be re-stocked.

37. All the plantations in North Coorg, excepting the Attur, Bakka and Hurlikal, have made good progress, and are in a fair way to become valuable properties. The great danger to be apprehended is from fire, and more money will have to be spent to render them safe from that danger.

The Attur Bakka plantation is a most disappointing one owing to the ravages of deer, to prevent which, in future, arrangements have been made to fence it in thoroughly by a 4 feet ditch and fence and resow it.

38. The cost of sandal plantations was Rs. 712 for new and Rs. 2,519 for old work. The old work, which includes weeding, supplying vacancies, &c, cost more than usual, owing to vacancies having been supplied with plants, instead of seed, the latter method being found inefficient in old areas; because the rapid growth of grass chokes seedlings as soon as they germinate, or prevents the seed from germinating.

Fuel Plantations.

39. The fuel plantation at Mercara was enlarged by 10 acres.

The lantana was cleared off and uprooted, as the growth of lantana scrub is found to interfere with the growth of the plants. The new area was stocked with *Grevilleas* and *Cupressus Torulosa*, a few *Frenela Rhomboidea* and a few *Champakas*; the latter, though indigenous, did not succeed so well as the *Grevilleas*. About 50 per cent of the *Cypresses* also failed.

40. The old areas were weeded in lines and vacancies supplied. Some ill-disposed person threw fire in one windy night in the dry weather, and burnt a corner of the plantation planted in 1887 measuring 3 acres: about 50 per cent of the plants were killed.

41. Large nurseries were made of *Casuarina* and *Grevillea*, a portion of the expenditure on which was recovered by sale of plants to the public. Rs. 151—12—0 was realized by this means.

(7) Cutting of creepers and forest weedings.

42. The following areas were treated:—

Nalkeri forest	Nalkeri	...	90	acres...	...	...	...	36	8	0
	Kuntoor Tittoo	...	51	„ ...	...	...	...	12	10	8
	Ammale	...	57	„ ..	...	...	...	36	5	4
	Bungalow Tittoo	...	4	„ ...	...	...	...	2	8	0
Hatgat	Kalhalla Tittoo	...	100	„ ...	...	..	...	21	0	0
	Karmad	...	18	„ ..	..	...	...	41	2	8
Arkeri ...	Basavana Katte Tittoo		112	„ ...	...	...	...	41	10	8
Anekadu ...	Maidan Teak plantation		55	„ ...	...	...	...	26	8	0
Attoor ...	Sunnakal Manti			„ ...	...	...	...	16	8	0
Dubare ...	Chikkal Manti	...	101	„ ...	...	...	...	57	5	4
Maldare ...	Doddella Tittoo	...	100	„ ...	...	...	...	26	10	8
Yedavanad ...	...	...	48	„ ...	...	...	...	12	12	0
Gangwara ...	...	...	20	„ ...	...	...	...	12	6	0
Mercara... ...	Mr. Macpherson's bit		9	„ ...	...	...	...	82	1	4
							Total	426	0	8

43. Some of the foresters still fail to take sufficient interest in this work, and in some of the forests the work was not done because of the scarcity of water in the dry weather, which prevented the coolies from working.

(8). Experiments and Exotics.

44. A silo was made in the teak plantation in Anekadu near the Government road, with the intention of opening it in the dry weather, but the order to open it was misunderstood, and it has not been yet opened.

45. No new exotics were introduced. A few date seeds were obtained and sown, and some plants survive, but have not made much growth. The *Frenela Rhomboidea* and *Cupressus Torulosa* plants that survive in the fuel plantation look healthy and promise to do well.

46. Rainfall at forest stations in Coorg:—

Months.	Ganga-wara.		Fraserpet.		Maldare.		Dubare.		Tittimatti.		Karmad.		Nalkeri.		Kutom-polle.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1888 ..	...	90	...	85	...	55	...	03	1	70	1	50	1	25	3	90
May ...	4	35	5	68½	4	90	4	08	6	45	7	70	6	40	12	37
June ...	6	25	4	04	9	25	7	40	12	30	11	30	10	70	57	90
July ...	15	60	6	65	11	95	11	87	12	07	12	45	14	20	59	76
August ...	8	75	4	...	6	40	4	78	7	40	6	95	6	25	37	57
September ...	5	70	2	80	3	85	2	95	4	65	2	90	2	85	12	85
October ...	1	95	...	75	1	10	1	75	..	50	...	45	1	75	2	15
November ...	4	65	2	55	2	65	2	40	2	10	2	05	1	35	3	65
December ...	...	55	...	20	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1889 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ...	..	60	...	...	...	60	..	..	...	20	..	70	...	75	...	55
Total...	49	30	27	52½	41	55	35	26	47	37	46	...	45	70	190	70

47. The rainfall was rather less than the average and distributed quite differently to the previous year, as it almost all came in June, July and August. After September there was very little.

The strong east winds kept on very late. February is usually the worst month for them, but this year (1889) they kept on well into April, and were stronger and more continuous than usual.

Communications.

48. On the Hunsur-Nagarholay road Rs. 292—14—0 was spent in collecting gravel, and Rs. 37—9—4 in spreading it. Rs. 146—15—4 in forming road, and Rs. 188—8—4 in clearing and digging drains. Rs. 58—8—0 was spent on sundry repairs, and Rs. 35 on the purchase of a roller. The road is in fair order for dry weather traffic, except on four somewhat steep gradients, measuring altogether about 2 miles, which require check drains and water tables to stop wash.

About 4-5 miles of the old track in the forest still remains to be traced and opened up, but being pretty good it has been left till the rest of the road is in good order. The improved state of the road enables the department to bring out longer and larger logs than formerly and altogether a larger quantity. It also induces more people to come and buy thinnings and bamboos, the sales of which have increased considerably.

49. Rs. 35—5—8 were spent on gravelling the Meenucolli road. This road would be used for bringing out fuel during the greater part of the monsoon, if it were made more solid, and it will probably be advisable to drain, gravel it more thoroughly, and perhaps metal the softer portions.

50. Rs. 170—2—4 were spent on petty repairs to other roads and bridges.

51. The expenditure on roads is summarised below :—

Hunsur-Nagarholay road.	Collecting gravel—1,330 cubic yards	292	14	0
	Spreading gravel	37	9	4
	Forming road—3,100 yards	146	15	4
	Clearing roots of trees	7	8	0
	Clearing 31 trees	6	0	0
	Digging new drains	10	8	0
	Clearing road—14 miles, 2 furlongs, 106 yards	141	4	4
	Clearing side drains—3,786 yards	30	8	0
	Sundries (baskets purchased)	2	0	0
	Digging bunds	2	0	0
	Clearing old drains and digging new drains—3,298 yards	47	4	0
	Stone roller with wooden frames	35	0	0
Arkeri forest roads		3	4	0
Tittimatti-Mattegodu bridge		12	12	0
„ Balumani bridge		4	13	4
Meenucolli forest roads		35	5	8
Dubare-Chellikeri bridge		1	0	0
Dubare-Maldare roads		5	2	6
Dubare forest roads		10	10	6
Anekadu forest roads		60	0	0
Attoor do		4	4	0
Mercara plantation road		2	8	0
Gangwara do		25	14	0
Yelusavirashime do		5	0	0
Kutompolle		34	14	0
	Total Rs.....	964	15	0

Buildings.

52. A rough thatched building was erected in the Anekadu for an inspection lodge at a cost of Rs. 181—8—0.

A new house was built at Karmad for the forester's accommodation.

53. The tank bund at Murkal was further raised and strengthened, and some stones collected to face the inside at a cost of Rs. 314—4—0. Rs. 179—0—3 were also spent on wells at different places, the want of good water in the eastern forests being very much felt in the dry weather.

54. Rs. 429—9—10 were spent on petty repairs to other buildings.

Rs. 64 were spent on pounds.

55. The expenditure is summarised below :—

Kutompolle	36	3	0
Murkal bungalow	27	5	4
Murkal tank	314	4	0
Kargodu bungalow	37	0	0
Kargodu pound	4	4	0
Banwara pound	4	0	0
Banwara hut	3	2	0
Dubare bungalow	21	2	0
Ramasawmi Kanuve bungalow	1	0	0
Shed over saw-pit at Fraserpet	14	0	0
Anekadu bungalow	181	8	0
Anekadu forester's house	10	0	0
Anekadu pound	25	0	0
Meenucolli guard's hut and pound	19	2	6
Maldare bungalow, &c.	24	6	8
Maldare well	23	5	7
Maldare pound	13	8	0
Karmad forester's house	102	4	8
Aramane *banc* bungalow	42	8	0
Arkere forester's house	19	4	0
Arkere well	4	0	0
Tittimatti forester's house	5	0	0
Tittimatti pound	1	10	4
Kerinahosalli stables	15	5	4
Nalkeri bungalow	17	1	4
Nalkeri well	18	14	8
Hatgat forest guard's hut	29	4	0
Herekeri forester's house	4	2	0
Gangwara forester's house	3	0	0
Gangwara pound	1	11	0
Arkalgodu depot hut	4	3	0
Kattepura pound	8	2	8
Well rings purchased	132	12	0
Total Rs... ...	1,168	6	1

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

Departmental Fellings.

56. The number of trees felled was 2,827 yielding 4,486 logs, and *scantlings together 1,39,351 cubic feet as against 1,739 trees yielding 92,323 cubic feet last year.

* =998 stunted teak trees =2,936 logs.

The quantity received to depot was 3,821 logs, including scantlings= 1,20,651 cubic feet, as compared with 2,761 logs and 723 scantlings=75,908 cubic feet last year.

This is a satisfactory increase from last year, but there is a large stock of timber in the forests, and it is hoped to increase removals.

57. A detailed statement will be found in the appendix showing the balance of stock at the beginning of the year, quantity felled, quantity removed, and the balance at the close of the year.

58. All fellings were from marked trees selected by the Divisional officer or the rangers.

The proportion of fellings of teak to other species was †816 teak trees, 41,859 cubic feet= 51 cubic feet per tree. Other species 2,011 trees, 67,703 cubic feet=33 cubic feet per tree.

† Excluding stunted teak trees for sleepers.

59. Honne continues to find a ready sale, and the demand for teak was as brisk during the year as last year. Taking into consideration the much larger quantities of timber which are now being brought into depot, the sales have been satisfactory.

The collections of timber at the Hunsur depôt for the last 5 years are as follows:—

Year.	No.	C. ft.
1884—85	... 1,296	... 30,032
1885—86	... 1,447	... 31,067
1886—87	... 2,530	... 63,370
1887—88	... 2,754	... 61,354
1888—89	... 14,060	... 89,481

Bamboos.

60. The number of bamboos brought to depôt was 5,818 against 9,445 last year.

Fuel.

No fuel was removed to depôt departmentally.

Sandalwood.

61. The quantity collected was 3,478 trees, 67¼ tons, at a cost of Rs. 1,870-2-5, or Rs. 27—11—3 per ton, as compared with Rs. 27—12—10 per ton last year.

The number of trees to the ton was 51½.

The average for the last 5 years is 44 trees per ton.

The estimate production for the next 15 years remains at 60 tons, including inferior wood, as noted in my report of last year.

(2). Removal of produce by purchasers from reserved forests.

62. The quantity of produce removed from reserved forests by purchasers was as follows:—

Name of forest.	Description of wood.	Quantity. No.	Quantity. C. feet.
Kutompolle	Poon logs	222	
	Agil	96	
	Hebbalsu	23	
	Nandi	7	
	Irpu	42	
	Do Hebbalsu, &c.	29	
	Jungle wood	20	
	Wattes (reeds)	2,000	
Maldare	Miscellaneous poles	939	
Tittimatti	Do	3,548	
Dubare	Do	186	
Ilatgat	Do	3,204	
Herekeré	Do	38	
Gangwara	Do	8	
Kargodu	Do	23	
Yedavnad	Do	100	
Meenucolli	Fire wood cart loads	1,731	
Anekadu	Do	524	
Yedavnad	Do	13	
Yelusavirashime	Head loads	180	
	Bamboos	2,28,572	
	Total.....	2,41,505	
	Abstract.		
	Poon logs	222	
	Agil	96	
	Hebbalsu	52	
	Nandi	7	
	Irpu	42	
	Junglewood	20	
	Miscellaneous poles	8,046	
	Firewood cart loads	2,268	
	Do head loads	180	
	Wattes (reeds)	2,000	
	Bamboos	2,28,572	
	Total... ..	2,41,505	

63. The value of timber was Rs. 5,271—0—5 as against Rs. 4,330—9—0, last year.

64. The number of bamboos sold was 2,28,572 as against 2,08,186 last year, and the value was Rs. 2,899—12—0 as against Rs. 2,470—9—6.

65. *Fuel.*—The town of Mercara was chiefly supplied from the Meenucolli block of the Anekadu forest at 8 annas a cart load.

The expenditure on this work was Rs. 291—6—0.

The following are the receipts at Mercara:—

Meenucolli ..	.. 2,667 cart loads	Rs.	1,572	14	0
Other places ..	.. 1,300 „	„	422	12	0
Do ..	.. 6,123 head loads	„	103	2	5
Charcoal ..	.. ..	„	47	13	0
	Total Rs....		2,146	9	5

Against the following expenditure:—

Establishment	.. Rs.	328	0	0
Roads	.. „	35	5	8
Cutting firewood	.. „	291	6	0
Balance of expenditure not recovered last year (See paragraph 63 of last year's report) ..	.. „	246	12	0
		901	7	8

Profit Rs. 1,245—1—9.

The expenditure incurred at the fuel reserves in Mercara has been as follows:—

Plantation	.. Rs.	613	3	0
Fire protection	.. „	135	0	0
Protective establishment . ..	.. „	288	0	0
	Rs....	1,036	3	0

At Virajpet the receipts were Rs. 629—7—0 against an expenditure of Rs. 348—0—0 for establishment, showing a profit of Rs. 281—7—0.

66. There were no free grants from reserved forests during the year.

67. Summary of yield of reserved forests:—

I *a*.—Timber	1,070 logs	25,185 C. ft. of teak	...	..	21,497	7	5	
	1,583 scantlings	11,422½ C. feet of teak	...	...	4,614	8	2	
	19 logs	614¾ „	sawn teak	..	480	4	11	
	1,033 logs	25,222½ „	honne	...	15,990	14	7	
	954 logs	23,609 „	other wood	...	10,960	15	1	
	32 logs	123¾ „	sawn matti	...	60	6	5	
	344 spokes and felloes (73½ C. ft.)			...	86	4	0	
	508 miscellaneous poles			...	251	0	0	
								53,941 12 7
I *b* Firewood.—	936 cart loads of firewood			...	468	0	0	
								468 0 0
I *c* Bamboos.—	6,585 bamboos			...	162	0	0	
								162 0 0
II *a* Timber.—	439 trees			...	2,733	8	6	
	8,046 miscellaneous poles			...	2,537	7	11	
								5,271 0 5
II *b* Firewood.—	2,268 cart loads of firewood			...	999	14	0	
	180 head loads of firewood			...	59	0	0	
								1,058 14 0
II *c* Bamboos.—	2,28,572 bamboos			...	2,899	12	0	
								2,899 12 0
II *d* Grazing.	... ...			...	1,462	15	0	
								1,462 15 0
II *e* Other minor produce:—								
	Tamarind			...	49	0	0	
	Shegekaye (soap nut)			...	547	0	0	
	Alalekaye (gall nut)			...	980	0	0	
	Honey and wax			...	1,002	8	0	
	Antwaladakaye			...	15	0	0	
	Paplichakke			...	11	0	0	
	Raloo			...	56	0	0	
	Manure			...	31	0	0	
								2,691 8 0
			Grand Total Rs.....		...	...	...	67,955 14 0

Unreserved Forests.

68. The number of trees &c. removed by purchasers was as follows :—

1	Teak tree	...	...	...	...	10	0 0
10	Honne	...	...	...	...	62	0 0
10	Beté	...	...	...	...	50	8 0
15	Nandi	...	...	...	...	68	0 0
2	Hebbalsu	...	...	...	...	20	0 0
2	Sampige	...	...	...	...	8	0 0
1	Irpu	...	...	...	...	12	0 0
1	Jack	...	...	...	...	4	0 0
6	Matti	...	...	...	...	24	0 0
5	Jungle wood	...	...	...	...	13	0 0
1	Cart load of Matti and Nandi posts	...	...	...	...	4	0 0
29	Cart loads of Watte (reeds)	...	...	...	...	14	8 0
	Do	...	...	...	...	6	0 0
250	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	4	12 0
3,880	Cart loads of firewood	...	...	...	...	984	2 0
8,635	Head loads of do	...	...	...	...	144	15 2
	Charcoal	...	...	...	...	47	13 0
Fee on free licenses for extension of time for paid licenses, &c.					...	51	4 3
					Total Rs.....	1,528	14 5

69. The value of timber sold on lands given for coffee cultivation under the waste land rules, recovered during the year, was as follows :—

For 1887—88	..	..	.. Rs.	7,800—3—2
For 1888—89	..	..	.. „	4,342—1—0
			Rs....	12,142—4—2

Also Rs. 2,208 was recovered on lands given for other cultivation and on land cultivated without permission.

70. Free grants from unreserved forests, chiefly *urudves* (village forests.)

17	Nandi trees	...	...	...	...	76	8 0
18	Matti	...	...	...	...	72	0 0
1	Beté	...	...	...	...	5	0 0
9	Sampige	...	...	...	..	36	0 0
13	Honne	...	...	...	...	78	0 0
1	Arsentege	...	...	...	...	3	8 0
3	Jack	...	...	...	...	12	0 0
2	Hebbalsu	..	...	..	...	20	0 0
8½	Cart loads of posts and poles, &c.	...	...	...	...	34	0 0
5	Head loads of canes	...	...	...	...	1	4 0
4,025	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	60	6 0
					Total Rs... ..	398	10 0

Cardamom Males.

71. Seventeen leases for new *males* were given during the year for Rs. 208-7-6 for the first term of five years, Rs. 364—7—6 for the 2nd term of seven years, and Rs. 675—7—6 for the 3rd term of 7 years. The receipts during the year were Rs. 23,115—2—11, as compared with Rs. 26,351—12—7 of last year. The annual demand is now Rs. 25,997—12—6 for the next 4 years.

It is hoped that there will be a small increase over this, as a few *males* are to be leased again during 1889—90.

72. Compensation for damages done to sandalwood was recovered to the amount of Rs. 67—4—0.

CHAPTER V.

Financial Results.

73. The revenue and expenditure for the year under the three main budget heads were as follows :—

Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency.		Other revenues.		Formation, protection and improvement.	Total.	
Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
82,978	44,574	53,205	5,573	30,028	1,36,183	80,175

giving a surplus of Rs. 56,008.

The revenue was more than the estimate by Rs. 12,183.

The expenditure was 59 per cent of the revenue.

Under nearly all heads there were increases over estimates.

Under I (a). Timber.—Rs. 360, this is owing to good sales of timber, and the large outstanding from the previous year.

Under I (d). Sandalwood.—The increase was Rs. 4,795 owing to better prices obtained than last year.

Under II (a). Timber.—Rs. 2,886 due to increased sales of timber, and of thinnings in forests and larger sales on licenses from below ghat forests.

Under II (b). Firewood.—Rs. 307, owing to larger sales of firewood.

Under II (c). Bamboos.—Rs. 374, owing to large sales of bamboos from forests.

Under II (d). Grazing and fodder grass.—Rs. 569, owing to sales of grass and pound-keeper's pay being credited to revenue, and sale of grazing leases to planters.

Under V (c). Other sources.—Rs. 5,920, owing to a large amount of money recovered during the year on accouut of the outstanding balance of last year.

The increases under other sub-heads require no explanations, they being trifling ones. On the other hand there were decreases chiefly under sub-heads.

Under II (e). Other minor produce.—Rs. 282, owing to a contractor having failed to pay within the official year.

Cardamoms.—Rs. 2,685, this was owing to non-recovery of rent.

The other sub-heads call for no details.

CHAPTER VI.

General Remarks.

74. The Mercara Munsiff Mr. A. Ramaiya Punja was appointed forest settlement officer and took up his duties in December, and continued them till the end of April 1889. During this time he settled nearly all the deciduous reserves, but some of his decisions have been appealed against on the part of the Forest Department.

75. The department sustained a great loss by the death of ranger K. Madiah, who died in the month of July 1888.

He had had long experience, and was zealous and hardworking.

Ranger P. Atchiah was appointed in his place, and took charge of South Coorg, but was unable to cope with the fire protection work. Part of the dry weather he had to attend the camp of the forest settlement officer, which interfered with his inspections of work, and was partly the cause of the bad success of fire protection.

Ranger K. Ponnappa's work was in some respects unsatisfactory, and fault was found with him for not having work carried out according to orders.

There was also cause for complaint in the conduct of several of the foresters.

The office establishment worked satisfactorily.

F. B. DICKINSON,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

COORG DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

Mercara, dated 9th July 1889.

APPENDIX TO PARAGRAPH 57.

Name of forest.	Description of wood.	Balance of stock.		Area of felling.	Quantity felled during the year.			Total.		Quantity removed.		Balance remaining in stock.		Remarks.
		No.	C. ft.		No of trees.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Nalkeri ...	Teak ...	813	21,240		347	723	20,715	1,536	41,955	851	23,544	685	18,411	
	Honne ...	186	5,121		161	265	6,022	451	11,143	171	5,011	280	6,132	
	Other wood ...	495	12,373		278	515	12,296	1,010	24,669	330	9,122	680	15,547	
	Sawn teak ...	...	...			7	18	7	18	7	18	...	...	
	Beams ...	...	...		18	82	784	82	784	82	784	...	...	
	Sleepers ...	...	...			13	19	13	19	13	19	...	...	
	Planks ...	...	...			658	2,305	658	2,305	658	2,305	...	...	
	Sawn matti ...	...	..		1	16	60	16	60	16	60	...	...	
	Scantlings ...	...	292		...	...	...	...	292	...	292	...	...	
		1,494	39,026		805	2,279	42,219	3,773	81,245	2,128	41,155	1,645	40,090	
Mattigodu Arkeré...	Teak ...	33	350		4	5.	193	38	543	...	...	38	543	
	Honne ...	124	1,080		92	136	2,393	260	3,473	...	...	260	3,473	
	Other wood ...	101	2,006		23	39	747	140	2,753	...	...	140	2,753	
		258	3,436		119	180	3,333	438	6,769	...	...	438	6,769	
Tittimatti Mawkal...	Teak ...	36	584		85	125	2,608	161	3,192	42	1,219	119	1,973	
	Honne ...	101	2,180		190	263	6,382	364	8,562	231	6,029	133	2,533	
	Other wood ...	355	6,928		188	294	6,081	649	13,009	124	3,298	525	9,711	
		492	9,692		463	682	15,071	1,174	24,763	397	10,546	777	14,217	
Hatgat ...	Teak ...	200	9,499		254	431	12,338	631	21,837	409	12,301	222	9,536	
	Honne ...	94	2,784		171	308	7,249	402	10,033	207	5,802	195	4,231	
	Other wood ...	131	3,150		100	197	4,509	328	7,659	249	5,976	79	1,683	
		425	15,433		525	936	24,096	1,361	39,529	865	24,079	496	15,450	
	Do poles ...	9	...		...	...	...	9	...	...	..	9	...	
		9	...		...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	

Name of forest.	Description of wood.	Balance of stock.		Area of felling.	Quantity felled during the year.			Total.		Quantity removed.		Balance remaining in stock.		Remarks.
		No.	C. ft.		No. of trees.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Maldare ...	Teak ...	15	241		3	3	75	18	316	...	...	18	316	
	Honne ...	87	2,115		37	55	1,505	142	3,620	35	793	107	2,827	
	Other wood ...	98	2,032		30	45	904	143	2,936	58	1,176	85	1,760	
		200	4,388		70	103	2,484	303	6,872	93	1,969	210	4,903	
	Do poles ..	176	...		...	...	...	176	...	...	...	176	...	
		176	...		...	...	...	176	...	...	...	176	...	
Kesavenkere ...	Teak ...	8	107		...	...	...	8	107	...	...	8	107	
	Honne ..	34	756		...	...	...	34	756	...	...	34	756	
		42	863		...	...	...	42	863	...	...	42	863	
	Do poles ...	8	...		...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	
		8	...		...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	
Dubare ...	Teak ...	74	961		44	87	1,779	161	2,740	11	333	150	2,407	
	Honne ...	175	3,895		68	115	2,629	290	6,524	47	1,232	243	5,292	
	Other wood ..	84	2,026		85	137	2,618	221	4,644	15	385	206	4,259	
		333	6,882		197	339	7,026	672	13,908	73	1,950	599	11,958	
Anecadu ...	Teak ...	13	544		...	...	...	13	544	...	...	13	544	
	Honne ...	20	337		...	...	...	20	337	...	...	20	337	
	Other wood ...	7	287		...	...	...	7	287	...	...	7	287	
		40	1,168		...	...	...	40	1,168	...	...	40	1,168	
	Bamboos ...	...	...		...	12,424	...	12,424	...	10,083	...	2,341	...	
		...	...		...	12,424	...	12,424	...	10,083	...	2,341	...	

Bactancote	...	Teak	...	2	26		...	...	...	2	26	...	...	2	26
		Honne	...	27	247		65	91	2,248	118	2,495	78	2,139	40	356
		Other wood	...	60	881		37	59	1,389	119	2,270	47	1,167	72	1,103
				89	1,154		102	150	3,637	239	4,791	125	3,306	114	1,485
Attoor	...	Teak	...	183	3,558		1,003	2,168	29,960	2,351	33,518	1,843	26,468	508	7,050
		Honne	...	77	2,197		2	3	46	80	2,243	12	280	68	1,963
		Other wood	...	39	1,212		2	3	54	42	1,266	8	150	34	1,116
				299	6,967		1,007	2,174	30,060	2,473	37,027	1,863	26,898	610	10,129
Yedavnad	...	Teak	...	22	591		15	18	518	40	1,109	28	244	12	865
		Honne	...	78	4,156		216	225	4,417	303	8,573	190	3,024	113	5,549
		Other wood	...	68	2,145		82	94	1,806	162	3,951	90	2,037	72	1,914
				168	6,892		313	337	6,741	505	13,633	308	5,305	197	8,328
		Do poles	...	4	...		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
				4	...		...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Gadinad	...	Teak	...	3	80		...	...	...	3	80	...	..	3	80
		Other wood	...	44	1,305		...	...	...	44	1,305	...	...	44	1,305
				47	1,385		...	...	...	47	1,385	...	...	47	1,385
Jaincal	...	Teak	...	248	2,378		...	...	...	248	2,378	112	1,177	136	1,201
		Honne	...	1	29		...	...	...	1	29	...	...	1	29
		Other wood	...	1	7		...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	7
				250	2,414		...	...	..	250	2,414	... 112	1,177	138	1,237
Hosally	...	Teak	...	...	...		39	42	285	42	285	42	285	...	...
		Honne	...	...	...		28	32	824	32	824	32	824	...	...
		Other wood	...	...	...		2	3	67	3	67	3	67	...	...
				...	...		69	77	1,176	77	1,176	77	1,176	...	...

Name of forest.	Description of wood	Balance of stock.		Area of felling.	Quantity felled during the year.			Total.		Quantity removed.		Balance remaining in stock.		Remarks.
		No.	C. ft.		No. of trees.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	No.	C. ft.	
Yelsavirashime ...	Teak ...	...	...		2	3	51	3	51	3	51	...	...	
	Honne ...	75	2,043		94	99	1,734	174	3,777	100	1,661	74	2,116	
	Other wood ...	37	1,213		59	63	1,723	100	2,936	57	1,237	43	1,699	
		112	3,256		155	165	3,508	277	6,764	160	2,949	117	3,815	
Nalloor ...	Honne ...	97	3,882		...	...	...	97	3,882	80	3,172	17	710	
	Other wood ...	27	920		...	...	...	27	920	16	387	11	533	
		124	4,802		...	...	...	124	4,802	96	3,559	28	1,243	
	Grand Total ..	4,373	1,07,758		3,825	7,422	1,39,351	11,795	2,47,109	6,297	1,24,069	5,498	1,23,040	
							Abstract.							
	Teak ...	1,650	40,159		1,796	3,605	68,522	5,255	1,08,681	3,341	65,622	1,914	43,059	
	Honne ...	1,176	30,822		1,124	1,592	35,449	2,768	66,271	1,183	29,967	1,585	36,304	
	Other wood ...	1,547	36,485		886	1,449	32,194	2,996	68,679	997	25,002	1,999	43,677	
	Sawn teak ...	...	...			7	18	7	18	7	18	...	...	
	Beams ...	...	...		18	82	784	82	784	82	784	...	...	
	Sleepers ...	...	...			13	19	13	19	13	19	...	...	
	Planks ...	...	...			658	2,305	658	2,305	658	2305	...	...	
	Sawn matti ...	...	...		1	16	60	16	60	16	60	...	...	
	Scantlings ...	...	292		...	...	...	...	292	...	292	...	...	
	Total .	4,373	1,07,758		3,825	7,422	1,39,351	11,795	2,47,109	6,297	1,24,069	5,498	1,23,040	
	Other wood poles ...	197	...		...	...	...	197	...	...	...	197	...	
	Bamboos ...	...	...		...	12,424	...	12,424	...	10,083	...	2,341	...	
	Total...	197	...		...	12,424	...	12,621	...	10,083	...	2,538	...	

Form No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Area of reserved forests, protected forests, and unclassed State forests and waste lands for 1888—89.

Division.	Range.	Civil district or territory.	Name of forest.	Area on 1st April 1888. Acres.	Area on 1st April 1888. Equivalent in square miles.	Added during the year. Acres.	Excluded or transferred from other heads. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1889. Acres.	Area on 31st March 1889. Equivalent in square miles.	No. and date of notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
Coorg.			Reserved forests.								
	North Coorg.		Kattepura	...	...	585	...	585	1	No. 8 dated 23rd March 1889.	
			Sandal Koti	276	...	...	...	276	...		
			Allur	395	1	...	...	395	1		
			Ganagoor	6,231	10	...	...	6,231	10		
			Yedavanad	7,902	12	...	...	7,902	12		
			Anekadu	11,957	19	...	...	11,957	19		
			Bactaucote	800	1	...	...	800	1		
			Dubare	11,363	18	...	...	11,363	18		
	South Coorg.		Devammachi ...	9,376	15	...	...	9,376	15		
			Mawkal	8,281	13	...	...	8,281	13		
			Arkeri	18,262	29	...	...	18,262	29		
			Hatgat	27,520	43	...	...	27,520	43		
			Nalkeri	26,075	40	...	...	26,075	40		
			Urti and Kerti ...	19,200	30	...	...	19,200	30		
			Chemboo and Quinad ...	6,400	10	...	...	6,400	10		
			Arkomalo Ghat forest ...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500	5	No. 48 dated 20th September 1888.	
			Keepalli do ...	...	...	800	...	800	1		
			Total.....	154,038	241	3,885	...	157,923	248		
			Protected forests.								
			Ghat forests ...	197,760	309	...	3,300	194,460	303		Transferred to reserved forests.
			Total.....	197,760	309	...	3,300	194,460	303		
			Unclassed State forests and waste lands.								
			Urudves, Paisaries and *Devarakadus* ...	197,120	308	...	...	197,120	308		
			Total.....	197,120	308	...	...	197,120	308		

Form No. 50.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1888—89.

I. Prosecutions in the Courts of law.

Forest Division.	Cases pending.	New cases of the year. Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or misappropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in the tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.	Total cases.	Disposed of during the year. Convictions. Cases.	Convictions. Persons.	Acquittals. Cases.	Acquittals. Persons.	Total. Cases.	Total. Persons.	Cases pending at close of year.
North Coorg	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	...
South Coorg	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
Mercara	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Total.....	1	...	6	...	...	6	7	4	5	2	2	6	7	1

Form No. 51.

Area of forest tracts protected from fire during the dry season of 1888 to accompany the report for 1888—89.

Division.	Forest tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area actually protected up to 1st June 1888.	During dry season of 1888. Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected.	Cost during the dry season.	Remarks.
Coorg.	Dubare	1877	11,330	11,363	3,360	8,003	269	
	Anekadu includes Bactaucote	1876	12,396	12,757	820	11,937	288	
	Yedavanad	1878	7,296	7,902	290	7,612	320	
	Ganagoor...	1878	6,231	6,231	551	5,680	172	
	Sandal Kote	1877	276	276	114	162	113	
	Fraserpet sandal plantation	1881	28	28	1	27	45	
	Devammachi	1878	9,179	9,376	4,126	5,250	492	
	Nalkeri	1878	25,636	26,075	4,106	21,969	518	
	Mawkal	1878	8,281	8,281	8,281	...	225	
	Arkeri	1878	16,055	18,262	18,223	39	253	
	Hatgat	1878	27,104	27,520	14,799	12,721	588	
	Tittimatti sandal plantation	1883	25	25	...	25	17	
	Kutompolle teak plantation	1881	423	423	12	411	42	
	Mercara fuel reserve	1883	115	115	5	110	135	
	Total.....	...	124,375	128,634	54,688	73,946	3,577	

Form No. 52.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Area of Plantations in 1888—89.

Name of Plantations.	Area in acres.				Receipts	Charges	Remarks.
	On 1st April 1888.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1889.	of the year.		
Regular Plantations.							
Karmad ... ... Teak ...	189	8	...	107	...	220	The bit added was transferred from Irumani-Hatgat.
Kutompolle ,, ...	423	30	...	453	360	2,066	Receipts—value of timber sold.
Karepura ,, ...	14	...	...	14	...	...	
Tittimatti ,, ...	24	...	...	24	...	117	
Anekadu ,, } Do in the open ,, }	60	...	...	60	...	420	
Ammale (Nalkeri) ,, ...	17	...	...	17	...	99	
Hanacadu (Dubare) including Chillikere ,, ...	20	8	...	28	...	136	6 acres added from sandal, 2 acres now.
Maldare ,, ...	15	5	...	18	...	229	
Hurlikal (Attoor) ,, ...	19	...	...	19	...	165	
Irumani (Hatgat) ,, ...	8	..	8	...	...	...	Added to Karmad teak.
Morcara Fuel ...	115	10	...	125	176	613	Receipts—value of plants and grass sold.
Gangawara Sandal ...	109	12	...	121	11	1,196	Receipts—value of posts sold.
Fraserpet Holagori ,, ...	5	...	...	5	23	21	Do value of grass sold.
Do Gandadagundi ,, ...	23	6	...	29	25	169	Do value of grass sold.
Herikere ,, ...	70	12	3	79	15	590	Do posts sold. 3 acres excluded in revision of measurement.
Nagarahole (Nalkeri) ,, ...	12	...	...	12	...	45	
Balumani (Mawkal) ,, ...	22	...	...	22	...	98	
Dubare (Bungalow) ,, ...	8	...	6	2	...	15	6 acres planted with teak and added to Hanacadu.
Kargodu (Malambi) ,, ...	19	8	...	27	...	263	
Bannvara (Nidta) ,, ...	10	...	...	10	...	51	
Maldare (South Dubare) ,, ...	10	...	3	7	...	88	3 acres of dilapidated sandal plantation planted with teak.
Hurlikal (Anekadu) ,, ...	16	...	...	16	3	74	Receipts—value of grass sold.
Attoor-Bakka ,, ...	23	..	...	23	7	42	Do do do
Karmad (Hatgat) ,, ...	15	...	...	15	...	125	
Yarecolly (Anekadu) ,, ...	4	...	2	2	...	...	
Bambookad (Tittimatti) ,, ...	25	...	...	25	...	454	
Dubare bamboo died land-teak ...	47	5	...	52	...	292	
Maldare do do ...	20	...	...	20	...	60	
Mawkal do do ...	...	6	...	6	...	32	
Total.....	1,342	108	22	1,428	620	8,580	
Cultural Operations.							
Nalkeri	10	...	...	10	...	...	
Total.....	10	...	...	10	...	..	
Grand Total.....	1,352	108	22	1,438	620	8,580	
			Abstract.				
Teak	780	40	8	830	360	4,352	
Sandal	371	38	14	395	84	3,231	
Fuel	115	10	...	125	176	613	
Bamboo died land	67	11	...	78	...	384	
Cultural operation	10	...	...	10	...	...	
Total.....	1,352	108	22	1,438	620	8,580	

Form No. 53.

Trees girdled by Government agency during the year 1888—89.

(Selection fellings.)

Division.	Trees girdled.		Remarks.
	Description.	Number.	
Nil.			

Form No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Out-turn of timber and firewood during 1888—89.

Division.	Range.	Description of fellings.	In cubic feet.						Removed by—				Remarks.
			Timber in the rough.	Scantlings.	Poles.	Firewood.	Bamboos.	Total.	Govt. agency.	Purchasers.	Free grants.	Right holders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		THINNINGS.				RESERVED FORESTS.							
		Miscellaneous ...	...	...	8,046		...	8,046	...	8,046	...	...	
		Bamboos	...	...	...	...	2,34,390	2,34,390	5,818	2,28,572	...	...	
		SELECTION FELLINGS.											
		Teak	38,733	...	...	...	...	38,733	40,138	...	...	...	
		Honne	33,201	..	...	...	.	33,201	27,828	...	...	...	
		Other wood ...	30,805	...	..	...	...	30,805	23,835	...	...	...	
		Teak	...	3,126	...	...	...	3,126	3,126	...	...	...	
		Other wood	...	60	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	
		Do	Trees 439	...	...	...	...	439	...	Trees 439	...	...	
		COPPICE FELLINGS.											
		Teak	...	29,839	...	...	...	29,839	25,484	...	..	..	
		Honne	2,248	...	...	...	...	2,248	2,139	...	...	...	
		Other wood	1,389	...	...	...	...	1,389	1,167	...	...	...	
		Firewood	...	...	...	Cart & head loads 2,448	...	2,448	...	Cart & head loads. 2,448	...	..	
						UNCLASSED STATE FORESTS AND WASTE LANDS.							
		Teak	Tree 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	Tree 1	...	...	
		Honne	Trees 23	...	...	...	...	23	...	Trees 10	...	Trees 13	
		Other wood . ..	Trees 93	...	.. No. & Cart loads, 14½	...	...	93	...	Trees 42	...	Trees 51	
		Miscellaneous ..	...	..		...	...	14½	...	No. 6	...	Cart loads. 8½	
		Firewood ...	...	...	...	Cart & head loads 12,515	...	12,515	..	Cart & head loads. 12,515	...	...	
		Bamboos	...	...	...	...	4,275 Cart loads	4,275	...	No. 250 Cart loads	...	No. 4,025	
		Reeds	...	...	...	...	29	29	...	29	...		
		Canes ..				...	Headloads 5	5			...	Head loads. 5	

Form No. 55.

Out-turn of minor forest produce during 1888—89.

Division.	Description of produce.	By Government agency.		By purchasers.		By free grants.		By right holders.		Total.		Remarks.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Coorg.	Tamarind	...	...	...	49 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	49 0 0	
	Paplichakke ...	..	...	...	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	
	Shigekayee ...	...	...	...	547 0 0	...	...	...	..	...	547 0 0	
	Honey, wax, saffron, and antawaladakayee ...	...	...	...	1,017 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,017 8 0	
	Alalekayee	...	...	...	980 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	980 0 0	
	Raloo . ..	...	...	...	56 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	56 0 0	
	Roeda * ...	...	...	...	10 2 0	...	...	...	..		*10 2 0	
	Manure ...	...	..	...	31 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	31 0 0	
	Total Rs.....	...	...	...	2,701 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	2,701 10 0	*Sold from protected forests.

Form No. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, COORG.

Account of timber and other produce cut or collected by Government agency and brought to sale-depots, or sold locally during the year 1888—89.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of the year				
Teak ..	363	8,862		
Honne ..	423	9,133½		
Other wood	467	10,441		
Sawn teak logs	12	506½		
Scantlings	123	615½		
Sawn matti ..	16	63½		
			1,404	29,712½
Teak poles	6	..		
Other wood poles	681			
			687	
Bamboos	3 419			
			3,419	...
Received from the forests at sale depots.				
Teak ...	1,625	40,138		
Honne	1,183	20,087		
Other wood	997	25,002		
Sawn matti	16	60		
Sawn teak scantlings		25,484		
			3,821	120,651
Teak poles	490			
Other wood poles	70			
			560	
Bamboos .	5 818			
			5,818	.
Balance at commencement of the year				
Sandalwood.				
Good wood	Tons 7			
Inferior wood ..	,, 1			
			Tons 8	
Received during the year				
Good wood	Tons 52½			
Inferior wood	,, 15			
			Tons 67½	.
Grand Total	..		Tons 75½	.

Particulars.	No. or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. No. or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Removed by purchasers.				
Teak	1 070	25,185		
Honne .. .	1,033	25,22.½		
Other wood .. .	954	23,609		
Sawn matti	32	123½		
Sawn teak scantlings ..	.	5,436½		
Do slabs	...	6,656		
			3,089	86,232½
Other wood poles .	508	...		
			508	..
Bamboos	6,585	.		
			6,585	..
Loss or written off as useless.	...	...	...	..
Wastage in sawing .	...	3,541		3,541
Balance at close of the year.				
Teak logs . .	918	23,815		
Honne . .	573	13,878		
Other wood	510	11,834		
Scantlings .	135	11,063		
			2,136	60,590
Teak poles	496	.		
Other wood poles	243			
			739	
Bamboos .	2,652			
			2,652	.
Removed by purchasers	Tons			
Good wood .	51½			
Inferior wood .	16			
			67½ Tons	
Drugs made good				
Good wood .. .	Ton ½			
Inferior wood . .			Ton ½	
Balance at close of the year	Tons			
Good wood	7½			
Inferior wood .	.		7½ Tons	
Grand Total .	..	..	75½ Tons.	

Form No. 57.

Abstract showing the value of timber and other produce at sale-depots for the year 1888—89.

Description of timber and other produce	On hand at the commencement of the year. No of logs	C. ft	Value	On hand at the close of the year. No. of logs	C. ft	Value	Difference in value. In favor of the year	Against the year.
Teak . ..	363	8,862	6,646	918	23,815	17,861		
Sawn logs .. .	12	506½	448					
Scantlings .	123	615½	462	135	11,063	8,282		
Honne	423	9,133½	4 441	573	13,878	6 016		
Other wood . .	467	10,441	3,736	510	11,834	4,080		
Teak poles .	6	...	6	496	.	496		
Other wood poles .	681	.	681	243	..	243		
Bamboos .. .	3,419	...	30	2,652	..	26		
Sawn matti .	16	63½	32	.	.	.		
Total .	5,510	29,712½	16,482	5,527	60,590	37,004		
Sandalwood.								
Good wood	7 tons	..	2,436	7½ tons	...	2 610		
Inferior wood .	1 ton		32			..		
Total ...	8	..	2 468	7½		2,610		
Grand Total ..	5,518	29,712½	18,950	5,534½	60,590	39,614	20,664	..
Outstanding balance ..	..	...	30,138	..	.	28,722	...	1,416
In favor of the year .	..	...	...	..	..	...	19,248	

FOREST

Summary of revenue of t

Budget heads.	
Receipts.	
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Gover	
a. Timber	
b. Firewood and charcoal	
c. Bamboos	
d. Sandal-wood	
e. Grass and other minor produce	
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or pur	
a. Timber	
b. Firewood and charcoal	
c. Bamboos	
d. Grazing and fodder grass	
e. Other minor produce / Cardamom	
III.—Drift and waif wood, and confiscated forest produce	
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government—	
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	
V.—Miscellaneous—	
a. Fines and forfeitures	
b. Refunds	
c. Other sources	15,9
Total Receipts.....	1,36,183

Form No. 58.

Summary of expenditure of the Coorg Division during 1888—89.

Budget heads.	Total.		
A.—Conservancy and Works.			
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—			
a. Timber	31,625	8	4
b. Firewood and charcoal	291	6	0
c. Bamboos	96	3	0
d. Sandal-wood	1,870	2	5
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	...	...
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	676	0	0
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	...	...	...
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government—			
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	...	...	...
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	...	...	...
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	...	...	...
VI.—Live-stock, stores, tools and plant—			
a. Purchase of cattle	90	4	0
b. Feed and keep of cattle	409	6	3
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	961	12	3
VII.—Communications and buildings—			
a. Roads and bridges	964	15	0
b. Buildings	1,168	6	1
c. Other works	...	...	...
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests—			
a. Demarcation	801	11	10
b. Compensation for land and rights	212	0	0
c. Surveys and working plans	1,408	8	3
d. Sowing and planting	8,580	9	11
e. Protection from fire	3,670	3	6
f. Other works	426	0	8
IX.—Miscellaneous—			
a. Refunds	10	8	3
b. Law charges	34	6	4
c. Other charges	126	10	0
Total A. Conservancy and Works.....	53,424	10	1
B—Establishment.			
I.—Salaries—			
a. Conservators	...	...	...
b. Superior officers	7,982	1	6
c. Subordinate forest and depot establishments	11,514	11	0
d. Office establishments	2,977	6	4
e. Deputation and special allowances	...	...	...
II.—Travelling allowances—			
a. Conservators	...	...	...
b. Superior officers	2,718	11	4
c. Subordinate forest and depot establishments	742	7	2
d. Office establishments	139	10	0
III.—Contingencies—			
a. Stationery	...	...	...
b. Carriage of tents and records	1	0	0
c. Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	...
d. Pay of police guards	...	...	...
e. Official postage	322	0	0
f. Sundries	352	14	6
Total B.—Establishment.....	26,750	13	10
Grand Total of Expenditure.....	80,175	7	11

J. TAYLOR,
Asstt. Comptroller General, (Forests.)

COORG.

ar 1888—89.

Cr.

							14	8	By expenditure as per annual summary, form No. 58	...	...	...	80,175	7	11
						183	5	10							
									„ Forest cash remittances, local—						
					79,120	1	2		Remittances to Treasuries	1,34,679	0	11			
					42,678	10	4						1,34,679	0	11
									„ Advances recoverable...	...	...	...	42,750	10	11
	...	...	...	...	633	1	2								
		42	9	6					„ Inter departmental transfers—						
	...	155	8	0					P. W. Department other branches ...	1,422	14	11			
	...	6	0	0					Telegraph Department	75	0	0			
	...	...	...	...									1,497	14	11
	...	...	...	...	204	1	6		„ Cash balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rs.....		...	...	...	2,59,103	2	8		Total Rs.....	...	...	...	2,59,103	2	8

J. TAYLOR,
Asstt. Comptroller General, (Forests,) Calcutta.

FORM No. 60.

Revenue received and outstandings on account of revenue during 1888—89.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstanding at commencement of year.			Value of sales and other revenue during the year.			Total.			Amount realised during the year.			Balance due to the department at end of year.			Remarks.
Coorg.	I. *a.* Timber ...	16,672	9	4	53,941	12	7	70,614	5	11	60,121	15	11	10,492	6	0	
	b. Firewood ...	1	0	0	468	0	0	469	0	0	468	0	0	1	0	0	
	c. Bamboos ...	7	2	0	162	0	0	169	2	0	157	6	0	11	12	0	
	d. Sandalwood ...	22	10	5	26,878	10	2	26,901	4	7	21,995	11	8	4,905	8	11	
	II. *a.* Timber ...	231	6	0	5,460	12	5	5,692	2	5	5,266	13	5	425	5	0	
	b. Firewood ...	42	12	0	2,285	11	5	2,328	7	5	2,271	15	5	56	8	0	
	c. Bamboos ...	124	13	0	2,904	8	0	3,029	5	0	2,905	0	0	124	5	0	
	d. Grazing and fodder grass ...	134	6	0	1,462	15	0	1,617	5	0	1,527	1	0	90	4	0	
	e. Other minor produce	76	7	10	2,701	10	0	2,778	1	10	2,414	8	2	363	2	8	
	Cardamoms ...	1,091	13	7	25,997	12	6	27,089	10	1	23,115	2	11	3,974	7	2	
	III. Confiscated wood...	2	8	0	...	...	...	2	8	0	...	...	...	2	8	0	
	IV. *b.* Refunds ...	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	
	c. Other sources ...	11,708	13	4	*13,190	14	11	24,899	12	3	15,926	1	7	8,272	10	8	
	Total Rs.....	30,136	5	6	1,35,456	11	0	1,65,593	0	6	1,36,171	12	1	28,720	4	5	

*Rs. 701 remitted by the Chief Commissioner in his Secretary's No. 38—2386, dated 14th January 1889.

BROOKE C. LEGGATT,
Offg. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

FORM No. 61.

Outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers for 1888—89.

Division.	Department debtor.									Department creditor.									Balance due.						Remarks.
	At commencement of year.			Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.			At close of year.			At commencement of year.			Payments made during year.			At close of year.			To department. (outstandings.)			By department. (liabilities.)			
Coorg Forest Division.	6	10	3	42,678	10	4	42,685	4	7	1,632	8	9	42,750	10	11	44,383	3	8	1,697	15	1	...	...	...	
Total Rs.....	6	10	3	42,678	10	4	42,685	4	7	1,632	8	9	42,750	10	11	44,383	3	8	1,697	15	1	...	...	...	

J. TAYLOR,
Asstt. Comptroller General, (Forests) Calcutta.

FORM No. 62.

Financial results of the year 1888—89.

Division.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.		Other revenue.		Formation, protection & improvement of forests.	Total.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
Coorg	82,978	44,574	53,205	5,573	30,023	1,36,183	80,175	

COORG DY. CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
MERCARA, *9th July* 1889.

BROOKE C. LEGGATT,
Offg. Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.

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